Index to the National Quarterly Review.

Second Series, Volume V.

ESSAYS.

Art, The Development of, third article on, 117-135—Influence of the events of the fifteenth century, 117-118—commencement of the Renaissance, 119—Italian architecture, 119-120—German and French architecture, 120-121—Italian sculpture in the fifteenth century, 121-122—early painters trained in same school with sculptors, 122—third period of reviving art, *ib.*—Paolo Uccello, Masaccio, Fra Filippo Lippi, 123—Ghilandajo, Signorelli, 124—Paduan school, 125—Venetian life and art, 125-126—Giovanni Bellini, 127—religious character of the schools of Umbria, 127-128—Angelico and Perugino, *ib.*—progress of sculpture, 128—causes of its decline, 129—Michel Angelo and his influence on sculpture, 129-130—causes of the preëminence of painting over sculpture, 130-131—the golden age of painting, 131—Leonardo da Vinci, and his followers, 131-132—Michel Angelo and Da Vinci compared, 133—fresco of the Sistine Chapel, 133-134—Michel Angelo's influence on painting, 135.

Art, The Development of, fourth article on, 348-369—Transition, in painting, from Michel Angelo to Raphael, 348—Bartolommeo, *ib.*—Andrea del Sarto, 349—Raphael, 349-351—could not be successfully imitated, 351—Correggio, 351-353—his discovery and use of chiaroscuro, 352—the Venetian school, 353-357—Giorgione, 354—Titian, *ib.*—Titian and Correggio compared, 355—Tintoretto and Paul Veronese, 356—Renaissance painting in the north, 357-362—Flemings and Hollanders the Venetians of the north, 358—four distinct periods in the pictorial art of the Netherlands, 359—two-fold nature of Flemish art, *ib.*—Hubert Van Eyck, Roger Van der Weyde, Hans Memling, and Quentin Matsys, 359-360—Germanic painting and the Holbeins, 360, 362—Albert Dürer, 359-362—tendency towards the picturesque in the art of the sixteenth century, 362—Eclectics and Naturalists, 363—the Caracci, Guido Reni, and Caravaggio, 363-364—Spanish painting, Velasquez, and Murillo, 364-365—the two great masters of this epoch arise in the Netherlands, 365—historical influences, 365, 367—Rubens, 366-367—Rembrandt, 368-369—the subsequent decline of art, 369.

Athens, The Republic of, from Alcibiades to Demosthenes, article on, 221-249—Analogies between ancient and modern nationalities, 221-222—preëminence of Athens among the Greek States, 222—lost by the battle of Syracuse, *ib.*—all the Greek States either oligarchies or democracies, 223—checks to popular power at Athens, 223-226—the Areopagus, 223—ecclesia and dikasteries, 224-225—magnanimity of the people, 225-226—government belonged to the cities, 226—description of the territory of Greece, 227—account of the Persian invasion exaggerated, *ib.*—Greek idea of representative government illustrated by the Amphyctionic Council, 228—population of Athens, *ib.*—Greek theory of citizenship, 229, 235—effect of physical surroundings on Greek nationalities, 230-231—characteristics of the Athenian mind, 231-233—form of government, 233-235—qualification of citizens, 235-236—slavery, *ib.*—social habits and industrial pursuits, 236-241—literary culture, 241-244—religion, 244-248—Plato, Aristotle and St. Paul, 249.

Bismarck, Prince, and German Unity, article on, 30-56—Prussia's unparalleled growth, 30-36—commencement of Bismarck's career, 36—his foreign missions, 37—*ferro et igne*, 38—becomes premier, *ib.*—war with Austria makes Prussia the leading German State, 39—Talleyrand's famous scheme realized, *ib.*—France the only remaining obstacle to German unification, 40—France overthrown, *ib*—Bismarck's foreign policy made him hitherto the people's idol, 41—but his home policy now makes him obnoxious, 42—Bismarck, however, not changed, *ib.*—his stubborn and defiant spirit, 43—Nihilism in Russia, 44—Frederick Lasalle, 45—rise and growth of Socialism in Germany, 46-48—the Socialist Bill, and its effect, 48-50—comparison of Bismarck and Frederick the Great, 50-56.

Capital, The Ratio of, to Consumption, article on, 95-116—Property classed as real, perishable, and loans, 95—common analogy between individual and national wealth misleading, 95-98—national and individual extravagance compared, 99—national wealth considered *per se*, 100—frugality not the best road to national wealth, 101-104—

periods of depression not owing to general extravagance, 104–105—influence of an over-extended credit system, 105—exports and imports, *ib.*—secret of England's wealth, 106—ratio of capital to consumption beneficially affected by the creation of new wants, 107–109—by the opening of new outlets for capital, 109–111—by so readjusting social relations as to diminish the inequality of individual fortunes, 111–114—capital a means, not an end, 114—hearing of the author's theory on communism, 115–116.

Chinese Immigration Question, The, article on, 250–276—Importance of the question, 250—the problem absolutely unique in history, 251—its significance, at first, local, *ib.*—now national, 252—China and the Chinese, 252—Chinese apathy, 253—caused by the geographical position of China, 253–254—by the peculiar character of the people, 254—by their history and science, 255—resulting in complete isolation, *ib*—the barrier broken by England, 256—and immigration begins, 257—nature and causes of this movement, 257–258—American feeling regarding it, as shown in the new Constitution of California, 259, 271—causes of this feeling, 260—filthy habits of the Chinese, 260–261—number of immigrants, 262–263—they do not come to stay, 263–264—the United States, however, not the sole, or best field open to Chinese immigration, 264—Australia, 265–266—India and the East, 266–267—Central America and the West Indies, 267–268—South America, 268–270—commercial organization among the immigrants, 270–271—why the Chinese cannot be Americanized, 272–275—more dangerous with votes than without them, 274–275—conclusion, 275–276.

Grain-Fields of Russia and America, The, article on, 318–334—Value of corn to the ancient world, 318—the grain statistics of the United States, 319–320—of Russia, 320–323—statistics of Russia's grain exports explained, 323–324—Russia's system of farming primitive and undeveloped, 324–325—not wholly due to the Russian peasantry, but largely to the oppression of their creditors, 326—the general greed of landlords and money-lenders throughout Christendom, 327—a drawback to the development of Russian corn-trade is found in the character of the native traders, 328—obstacles interposed by nature, 328–329—remedies required, 330—natural outlets of Russian corn-trade, 331–333—prospects of development, 333–334.

Juvenile Literature, Pernicious, article on, 136–150—Magnitude of the evil, 136–137—character of these periodicals, 137–140—evil results of reading this literature, 140–144—these results are but just beginning to appear, 145—remedies, 146—parental vigilance, 146–147—libraries and reading-rooms, 147–148—the news-dealers must be watched and their consciences educated, 148—influence of school-teachers, 148–149—the duty of publishers, 149—conclusion, 149–150.

Mormon Problem, The Present Phase of the, article on, 80–94—American legislation, 80—character of the Latter-Day Church, 81—its numerical strength, *ib.*—growth and strength as a political and social institution, 82–83—Ladies' Anti-Polygamy Society, 83—opinions of non-residents untrustworthy, 84—population of Utah, 85—condition, 85–87—congressional interference absolutely necessary, 87–91—character of legislation needed, 91—influence of Mormonism on the men, 92—schools in Utah, 93—natural advantages of Utah, *ib.*—state of the issue between gentiles and Mormons, 94.

Nature Sentiment, The, in Poetry, article on, 57–79—Connection between poetry and nature is primeval, 57—man's first step in progress accomplished through imagination, the spirit of poetry, 58—language and mythology the footprints of poetry, *ib.*—Sanscrit poetry, 59—nature in Hebrew poetry, 59–60—in Homer, 60–64—a touch of the modern sentiment sometimes found in subsequent Greek poetry, 64—Lucretius foreshadows Wordsworth, *ib.*—Virgil and Lucretius compared, 65—Virgil and Homer 66—influence of Christianity on love of nature, *ib.*—mediæval poetry of nature, *ib.*—Chaucer, 67–68 Shakespeare, 68–70—Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton compared, 70—Milton, 70–71—after Milton, poetry and nature divorced for more than half a century, 71—Lady Winchelsea's *Nocturnal Reverie* the only exception, *ib.*—Pope, 71–72—return to nature begun by Allan Ramsay, 71–73—carried on by Thomson, 73–74—from Thomson to Crabbe, 74–76—Crabbe, Cowper and Burns, 76–78—Wordsworth takes the last step in the union of poetry and nature, 79.

New York, Judge Jones' History of, article on, 370–386—Unwise zeal in recalling the past, 370—as shown in the work under discussion, 371–372—prejudices of the author, 373—Judge Jones on the Stamp Act, 374—his opinions influenced by family ties, *ib.*—Governor Colden, 375 the Revolution was a necessity, 376 377 Jones' severe judgments on the British leaders, 378—his proposed treatment of the rebels, 379—his account of affairs in and around New York, 380 385—the "hard Winter" of 1779, 385–386—concluding remarks, 386.

Panics, The Rationale of, article on, 277–292—Recapitulation of author's article on *The Ratio of Capital to Consumption*, 277–278—the opinion that the demand for investment is as efficient as the demand for consumption refuted, 279—profit not an addition to production, 280—the theory that the evil arises from misapplied production and investment, shown to be the main fallacy obscuring the real relations of capital to consumption, 280–282—saving *per se* an evil, consumption the proper aim of human endeavor, 283—a consideration of the credit system necessary for a full explanation of panics, *ib.*—the law, that capital cannot safely exceed fixed limits, applied to the credit system, 283–288—panics caused solely by a disturbance of the ratio of capital to consumption, 289—influence of the credit system on this ratio, *ib.*—exception, 290—*resumé*, 290–292.

Perception, The Doctrine of, article on, 151–161—The view one holds on this subject determines his entire philosophy, 151—

knowledge is acquired only through the senses, 152—of what are we conscious? 152-153—inferences from the teaching of consciousness, 153—Hamilton and Mill, 154—perceptions founded on taste, smell, and hearing, 155—on sight and touch, 155-158 Hamilton's view of the value of these senses is erroneous, 156—as shown by an analysis of the conception of sight, 156-159 and of touch, 157-158—our idea of force is derived from the operations of will, 159—matter, then, is simply an objective cause of our sensations, 159—the right to attribute to objective existences whatever nature may be required by the facts, 160—as illustrated by the phenomena of polarization, *ib.*—conclusion, 161.

Physical States, The Relation of, to Mental Derangement, article on, 1-29—Teaching of pathology, 1-2—symptomatology of a sick man reveals his essential monism, 2-3—an illustrative case cited, 3-4—mental alienation in children, 4-5—sin often due to disease, 5—physical effects of chronic maladies, 6—disease of the spine an exception, 6-7 psychical effect of diseases of the vegetative system, 7-9—of disease of the heart, 9-10—of the sexual system, 10-13—in women, 11,—in men, 12-13—influence of sexual disorders of men overrated, 13—changes in the *morale* of an individual under disease of the corporeal organs, 14-17—physical disease a unity having two sides, 17 proofs of the physical character of psychical disease, 18-23—malformations, in insanity, not confined to the head, 23-25—occasional benefit of physical disease to mental powers, 25—morbid influence of a deranged cerebro-spinal system on lower corporeal functions, 26-7—phenomena of growth, maturity and decay, 27-9.

Sutro Tunnel, The, article on, 162-166—Its purpose and object, 162—false views regarding it, 163—the numerous and great advantages derived from it, 164-166.

Thackeray, William Makepeace, article on, 293-317—General desire to know something of the *man*. 293—Trollope's *Life of Thackeray* disappointing, 293—its careless style, condescension, and inaccuracies, 294-295—Thackeray's early life, 295, 302—his first writings, 296—Trollope's view of Thackeray's snobbishness criticised, *ib.*—Thackeray's talent as an artist, *ib.*—his first meeting with Dickens, 297—his experience as conductor of newspapers, set forth in *Lovel the Widower*, 297-298—his *Flore et Zephyr*, 298—*Yellowplush Papers*, *ib.*—*The Hoggarty Diamond*, 299—his distrust of his own abilities, 299-300—*Paris Sketch Book*, 300—Thackeray as a delineator of French life and character, *ib.*—*Barry Lyndon*, *ib.*—*Vanity Fair*, 301—Thackeray compared with other masters of fiction, 301-302—his family, 302—Thackeray and his wife, 303—first visit to America, 303-304—his opinion of Americans, 304-305—his love for children, 305—warm sympathy with sorrow, 306—appreciation of art, *ib.*—unselfish admiration of literary merit, 307—his ill health, *ib.*—Thackeray as a lecturer, 307-308—personal appearance, 308—his wit, *ib.*—*The Virginians* and *Henry Esmond*, 309—his connection with *Punch*, 309-311—his style, 311—his delineation of women, 312—of men, 312-313—Trollope's criticisms criticised, 314—Thackeray compared with Swift and Sterne, 315—his reverence, 315-316—collection of his gems of thought needed, 316—his death, 316-317.

Utilitarianism, The Ethics of, article on, 335-347—First germ of utilitarian ethics is found in Epicurus, 335—teachings of Mandeville, *ib.*—Bentham's theory founded on the greatest-happiness principle, *ib.*—the utilitarian theory explained, 336-337—Macaulay's charge against this theory, that it steals from Christian ethics, and Lecky's charge of selfishness, stated and met, 337-342—utilitarianism a competent guide in intricate circumstances, 342—liberty has become precious because of its utility, 343 utilitarianism fitted to be a religion, 343-346 it directs motives, 344—guides conduct, *ib.*—supplies consolation, 345-346—utilitarianism the ideal of progressive minds, 346-347.

REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS.

Æneid (Virgil's), A Rhythmic-prose Translation of, by Henry Hubbard Pierce, 394-395——Arndt (Ernst Moritz), The Life and Adventures of, 192-194——Art, A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological, by Clara Erskine Clement, 208——Art Methods, Conversations on, by Thomas Couture, 209-210——Artists of the Nineteenth Century and their Works, by Clara Erskine Clement and Laurence Hutton, 208-209——Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates, by Lady Anne Blunt, 206-207——Bismarck in the Franco-German War, by Dr. Moritz Busch, 195-198——Bunsen (Baroness), The Life and Letters of, by Augustus J. C. Hare, 412-413——Burke, by John Morley, 417——Burns (Robert), by Principal Shairp, 203——Cæsar, by James Anthony Froude, 409-412——California, The Resources of, by John S. Hittell, 401-402——Christianity, The Early Years of, by E. De Pressensé, 180-183——Church of England, A History of the, by G. G. Perry, 184-185——Color-Blindness, by B. Joy Jefferies, 207——Creed, The Metamorphosis of a, by Frank Wakely Gunsaulus, 403-404——Dick (Robert), by Samuel Smiles, 200-202——Drawing and Painting, Hints for Pupils in, by Helen M. Knowlton, 210-211——Egypt (From) to Palestine, by S. C Bartlett, 204-206——Faith and Rationalism, by George P. Fisher, 176-177——Gallatin (Albert), The Life of, Henry Adams, 405-408——Gallatin (Albert), The Writings of, by Henry Adams, 398——Goethe and Schiller, by Hjalmar H. Boyesen, 413-417——Hades,

The Epic of, by Robert Morris, 392-393——Homœopathic Practice, A Guide to the, by I. D. Johnson, 420-421——Homœopath's Faith, The Grounds of a, by S. A. Jones, 422-423——Hygiene and Public Health, A Treatise on, by Albert H. Buck, 424-427——Is Life Worth Living? by William H. Mallock, 177-179——Library Notes, by A. P. Russell, 393——Life and Mind, Problems of, by George Henry Lewes, 167-176——Light of Asia (The), by Edwin Arnold, 395-397——Locusts and Wild Honey, by John Burroughs, 218——Marriage, by Joseph Cook, 213-215——Materia Medica, Condensed, by Constantine Hering, 421-422——Mixed Essays, by Matthew Arnold, 212-213——Motives of Life, by David Swing, 217-218——Nadeschda, by John Ludvig Runeberg, 216-217——North-West, Discovery and Conquest of the, by Rufus Blanchard, 419——Orator's (The), Manual, by George L. Raymond, 399——Painting and Engraving, The Grammar of, translated from the French of Blanc by Kate Newell Doggett, 211——Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their works, by Clara Erskine Clement, 208——Poe (Edgar Allen), The Life and Poems of, by Eugene L. Didier, 402-403——Poems, by Sarah Helen Whitman, 217——Prince Deukalion, by Bayard Taylor, 389-392——Religion, Lectures on the Origin and Growth of, by F. Max Müller, 187-190——San Francisco, A History of, by John S. Hittell, 185-187——Sewer Gases, by Adolph de Varona, 207-208——Silk Goods (The) of America, by W. C. Wyckoff, 427-428——Spenser, by R. W. Church, 202——Stein, Life and Times of, by J. R. Seeley, 190-192——Strong, How to Get, and How to Stay so, by William Blaikie, 423-424——Substantialism, by Jean Story, 387-389——Success, The Secret of, by W. H. Davenport Adams, 394——Thackeray, by Anthony Trollope, 203-204——Turner (J. M. W.), The Life of, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, 198-200——United States, Constitutional and Political History of the, by Dr. H. von Holst, 418-419——Webster (Daniel), The Great Speeches and Orations of, by Edwin P. Whipple, 400-401.